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Prothonotary Warbler at South Vineland, N. J.—On June 19, 1914, while studying birds in the Maurice River swamp, about two miles west of South Vineland, New Jersey,—a swamp with which I have been long familiar—I had the pleasure of observing a Prothonotary Warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*) under conditions which left no doubt as to the bird's identity. For several seasons past I had observed a male Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*) during the month of June in a certain portion of the swamp and went there on this occasion to determine whether or not this species was breeding. On arriving at the spot I not only found the male Redstart but also the female and soon noticed the latter carry food to its young—a bird just able to fly—in a small water birch tree near by. The Redstarts kept up an incessant chirping and soon other birds in the neighborhood joined in with their notes of alarm, creating quite a disturbance. Presently a new note was heard, well back in the swamp, which I took for the alarm call of the Water-Thrush (*Seiurus n. noveboracensis*) although I knew that it was hardly probable that such was the case, it being far too late for such an occurrence. I waited quietly; the bird continued chirping and drawing nearer, and I was soon able to see the bright yellow bird at a distance of about fifteen feet. I observed it for a number of minutes while it continued to hop about and utter its Water-Thrush like note of alarm. The bird appeared quite excited and I searched a number of likely looking stumps for a nest but without result, nor did I see more than one bird. After a short time the bird disappeared in the thick undergrowth. I was positive that I had seen a Prothonotary Warbler which I believe is a very rare bird in this locality, and on looking the matter up in Chapman's 'Warblers of North America' found that the alarm note of this species is very difficult to distinguish from that of the Water-Thrush and this fact I think cleared up any possible doubt as to the bird's identity. The only other bird inhabiting this region that could possibly be mistaken for the Prothonotary is the female Hooded Warbler and although this bird has a very sharp note of alarm it does not in the least resemble that of the Water-Thrush.

The swamp at the place mentioned extends for about a quarter of a mile on each side of the river. The vegetation of course is, like that of all south Jersey streams, very thick and difficult to explore. The warbler was observed in that portion quite close to the river which is covered most of the time with a few inches of water although during droughts it is comparatively dry, with water in small pools only.—JULIAN K. POTTER, Camden, N. J.

Brown Thrasher Wintering in Mass.—There are one or two records of the Brown Thrasher (*Toxostoma rufum*) having been seen in Massachusetts late in the winter or during one month of the winter. On January 3 I saw an individual, which I took to be a male, sitting in some low bushes beside the Boston and Albany R. R. tracks on the Brookline side of the Parkway near the Longwood station. He seemed to be in good

health and while secretive was fairly tame and up to the present writing (February 28) he has remained within a hundred yards of the place where I first found him. A pair of Thrashers nested here last summer and, I suppose, it is more than likely this bird was one of the pair. There has been cracked corn scattered near the thicket in which he makes his home and there is a large chunk of suet in a tree near by, but I have not seen him touch either, and have watched him scratching among the dry leaves and feeding on the ground. Several friends have seen and watched the Thrasher with me. The following are the dates on which I have seen him.: January 3, 14, 17, 24, 31, February 7, 12, 21, 28.—CHARLES B. FLOYD, *Brookline, Mass.*

Birds Observed in Trinity Churchyard, New York City.—While in New York on October 15, 1914, I attended the noon day peace services at old Trinity Church, after which I took a stroll about the churchyard, and noted the following birds contentedly feeding undisturbed by the noise and bustle of lower Broadway:—

Junco.—Two Juncos observed in company of a small flock of English Sparrows feeding on the lawn.

White-throated Sparrow.—One seen scratching among the dead leaves, under some shrubbery.

Song Sparrow.—One observed feeding on the ground, under the shrubbery.

Hermit Thrush.—Three seen running about on the ground or perched on top of a tombstone.

Brown Creeper.—One observed diligently scrambling up an old scarred and weather-beaten tombstone, peering into every crack and crevice for some tender morsel.

Overshadowed by "sky-scrapers" and flanked by surface and elevated street cars, Trinity Churchyard is about the last place one would expect to find any birds other than English Sparrows.—JOS. E. GOULD, *Norfolk, Va.*

Type Locality of Lewis's Woodpecker and Clarke's Nutcracker.—In looking through the 'Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition' edited by Dr. R. G. Thwaites (1905), I find several mentions of Lewis's Woodpecker and Clark's Crow on the journey out to the Pacific. Then on the return trip under date of May 27, 1806, when encamped on the northeast side of the Kooskooske River west of the Bitter Root Mts. in Idaho, Lewis writes as follows: "The Black Woodpecker which I have frequently mentioned and which is found in most parts of the Rocky Mountains as well as the Western and S. W. mountains, I had never an opportunity of examining until a few days since when we killed and preserved several of them." An excellent description follows.

In the entry of the following day at the same place he writes "Since my arrival here I have killed several birds of the *corvus* genus of a kind